

LABOR CLARION

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High Officials Protest to Congress Against Pending Anti-Labor Bills

Following passage of the so-called anti-strike bill in the Senate, by a vote of 63 to 16, the fight against the measure has been transferred to the House. In the latter body the bill was referred to the *military affairs* committee, since which time numerous amendments have been proposed that embody many of the familiar ideas that reactionary forces have been attempting, both in Congress and state legislatures, to have enacted into law. And a determined drive has been made to bring the bill to an immediate vote in the House, its proponents not desiring to lose any of the advantage they think has accrued through propaganda in connection with the coal miner situation.

Sponsored From the South

The original bill was introduced by Senator Connally of Texas, and accompanied by plenty of the flag-waving and patriotic breast-beating inherent in the region of poll-taxes, sharecroppers, child labor, low wages, and comprising an area once declared by a prominent official to be one of the greatest potential markets for shoes.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has presented a vigorous protest against the bill to House members. He charged it would victimize 98 per cent of American workers who have abided faithfully by a no-strike pledge and whose sustained production efforts have made victory possible. He protested against these workers "being made the victims of feeling and passion created by an incident over which they had no control and in which they were in no way involved," referring to the recently threatened coal strike.

"Involuntary Servitude"

Green further said that while American workers voluntarily had laid aside the strike weapon they will oppose "any attempt to compel them to do so." He charged that an anti-strike law would reduce workers to a "condition of involuntary servitude," and that going beyond outlawing of strikes the Connally bill "revives the vicious law of conspiracy" under which two or more persons are forbidden to exercise the legal rights of an individual.

In the meanwhile press dispatches this week announce that a group of top ranking government officials had registered opposition to the pending anti-strike and labor restrictive bill in letters to Speaker Rayburn of the House.

Government Officials Protest

The letters were signed by members of the National Labor Relations Board, Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board; Donald M. Nelson, W.P.B. chief; Secretary of the Navy Knox, Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy, Secretary of Labor Perkins, and Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping Administration.

In general, they complained that the legislation, approved last week by the House military and rules committees and passed in part by the Senate, would promote labor unrest, interfere with war production and impair existing machinery for the settlement of disputes.

The pending legislation—now included in which are amendments that have been proposed to the Connally bill—would prohibit strikes in government operated industries, require thirty days' notice and a secret ballot among workers before strikes could be called in other industries, strengthen the authority

of the W.L.B. and N.L.R.B., compel unions to file annual financial and membership statements, and prohibit the N.L.R.B. from issuing orders for closed shops, or maintenance of union membership.

Voted With Labor

On the roll call, on final passage of the Connally bill in the Senate, the following senators were recording as voting "No," and thus supporting labor's stand on the measure: Aiken, of Vermont; Bone, Washington; Clark, Idaho; Davis, Pennsylvania; Johnson, Colorado; La Follette, Wisconsin; Langer, North Dakota; Mead, New York; Murdock, Utah; Murray, Montana; Scrugham, Nevada; Shipstead, Minnesota; Thomas, Utah; Tunnell, Delaware; Wagner, New York; Wheeler, Montana.

Seventeen senators were recorded as "Not Voting," among them being Senators Johnson and Downey of California, the former being absent on account of
(Continued on Page Two)

Miners' Union Applies For Affiliation with A.F.L.

The American Federation of Labor executive council announced last Wednesday night that the United Mine Workers have applied for reaffiliation with the A.F.L. The council had convened in regular quarterly session on Monday.

The miners withdrew from the A.F.L. seven years ago and became dominant leaders in forming the C.I.O., in which group they were recognized as the "financial backbone." Last year they withdrew from the C.I.O.

In making its announcement of the Mine Workers' application for reaffiliation, press dispatches quoted the A.F.L. executive council as follows:

"The executive council interprets the application of the United Mine Workers for reaffiliation as a response to its repeated appeals to those organizations originally chartered by the American Federation of Labor, which had withdrawn, to return and for unity and solidarity within the ranks of labor."

President Green of the A.F.L. said he would appoint a committee to consider the application and meet with officials of the United Mine Workers. The committee will report back to the executive council, which will rule on the application. He stated the application was signed by John L. Lewis, president of the U.M.W.

Green, the press dispatch stated, would not say whether he expected the U.M.W. application to affect the controversy between the miners and the War Labor Board. "All national unions affiliated with the A.F.L. are expected to follow the general policies," Green said, "but each union is permitted autonomy to handle its own individual problems."

President Green was queried by press representatives in relation to various subjects that would arise in connection with the miners' reaffiliation. These included jurisdictional matters; the so-called "catch-all" District 50 of the U.M.W., and the standing of the Progressive Miners' Union, which broke away from the U.M.W. in 1932. President Green's answers, it was said, indicated that seeming difficulties presented in the queries might not be insurmountable.

Break in "Wage Freeze" Made in Canning Industry —Fighters Must Be Fed

International Labor News Service

Processing of food for the United States armed forces is more important than spanking John L. Lewis.

That is one of the more obvious reasons why Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes last week relaxed the wage freeze in so far as it applied to canners and other processors of seasonal and perishable food and food products. Later he restored to the board practically all the powers taken away by the "hold-the-line" order of April 8.

Big Firm Sends Wire

Mr. Byrnes "held the line" as long as he could. But he gave in just as Seabrook Farms, Inc., processors of Birdseye Foods, sent word to him that unless he relaxed his stand they would begin paying whatever wages were necessary to fill Army and Navy orders for foods, and were ready to spend \$250,000 carrying their case to the public and to the U. S. Supreme Court.

While the entire National War Labor Board was discussing with Byrnes ways and means of keeping the N.W.L.B. members from resigning in a body as a result of the April 8 order removing the board's power to adjust wages, Byrnes practically restored to the board all of its former powers in respect to the canning industry. This action suggests that the board's powers will be restored for all other industries in time, even in the coal industry.

Butchers Negotiated Contract

Of course the board's publicity statement said that "the directive does not represent a departure from the 'hold the line' order of April 8." But that's "baloney," according to A.F.L. Butcher Workmen who negotiated the contract with Seabrook Farms which N.W.L.B. could not approve because it raised wages more than the 15 per cent limit permitted under the board's "Little Steel" formula. It is baloney, say union leaders, because the process of basing rates on averages of common labor in the area automatically eliminates inequities and inequalities, and it might be possible for a former low-wage employer to increase his rates 50 per cent to meet that average. In addition, the order permits a differential up to 8 cents an hour to be paid food processors above the rates paid common labor on farms in the vicinity.

Of course the policy directive issued by Mr. Byrnes said it is aimed "to correct substandards of living," but actually it gave the board power under the head of "substandards," to correct inequities. Furthermore, Byrnes specifically restored the phrase "to aid in the effective prosecution of the war," under which authority the board can exercise considerably flexible powers.

Wage Rates Must Attract Workers

The job of determining final wage rates in the canning industry is not yet finished, and depends somewhat upon determination of what are the "minimum going rates for common labor in the particular labor market area," but it is conceded that rates must be fixed high enough to keep labor in the canning industry. Our fighters must be fed.

Furthermore, wages must not be raised so high that higher food prices will be necessary. But the processors are not greatly worried about that—prices of foods have already gone up high enough to cover the cost of higher wages in most food plants.

Coast Metal Trades Unions Call for Wage Conference

A meeting of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council convened here the early part of the week, the delegates representing thirty-five unions with 350 locals and a membership running into the hundreds of thousands. E. M. Weston of Seattle is president of the council and M. H. Stafford secretary.

At the same time a subcommittee of the national Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee has been in session. This committee is making a survey of working conditions in key ship-producing cities of the Pacific Coast. One of the subjects which it has been studying is the comparative merits of operating shipyards on three eight-hour shifts or two ten-hour shifts. Sessions of both the Metal Trades Council and the Stabilization sub-committee have been held in the Clift hotel.

Agreed to Presidential Request

One of the demands being made by the Council is that a conference be called, with representatives of labor, industry and the Government participating, for the purpose of re-opening the wage contract. Al Wynn, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council stated that the shipyard workers have been entitled to an increased wage for more than a year, pointing out that last year they agreed to President Roosevelt's request and accepted an 8-cents-an-hour increase instead of a higher rate they were then seeking and which it was believed they were at that time entitled to under the master agreement in the industry. Wynn explained that under the agreement it was stipulated that wage adjustments would be made to compensate for increased living costs should they rise more than 5 per cent.

Oppose Pending Referendum

Another objection being registered by the conference of the workers' representatives is against a national referendum being conducted by the Stabilization Committee designed, it is claimed, to "clarify" shipyard contracts. One of the reasons for opposition to the referendum is that it would settle questions at issue without a general meeting of labor, management and the Government.

The Council conference demands that a union-employer-government meeting be held here next month to consider demands for increased wages. A resolution was submitted calling for "such action as may be deemed necessary" if the meeting is not called by the Government. The resolutions committee, however, recommended non-concurrence in the particular resolution, and was sustained by a vote

of 71 to 35. Another resolution pertaining to abandonment of the no-strike pledge if the conference were not called also was defeated.

Support from Government Official

The conference won support of its demand that the coast agreement be opened to consider wage increases when Paul R. Porter, chairman of the national Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee declared in an address to the delegates that he would recommend a government-labor-employer meeting for that purpose. Chairman Porter further stated:

"I don't know if limitations will be placed upon the authority of the committee to act on wage increases as a result of the President's recent hold-the-line executive order. However, I personally realize that the rising cost of living has created serious inequities in wage standards on the coast."

"You delegates are entitled," the speaker added, "to complain of the confusion of too many governmental agencies affecting labor questions and too much delay in getting action."

Janitors' Case Certified to W.L.B.

A dispute between Building Service Employers' Union No. 87 and managers of 92 downtown San Francisco office buildings has been certified to the War Labor Board. It involved over 700 janitors, watchmen and handymen, and had resulted in a stoppage of work last week.

George Hardy, international representative of the union, upon receipt of a telegram from the War Labor Board which stated the controversy had been certified to that body declared that the union had full confidence that the W.L.B. would hear the case "on its merits," and that the members were, therefore, willing to resume their employment.

One of the issues in the controversy pertains to wage differentials for men and women workers. Union officials declare that with the manpower shortage came about a condition whereby it was necessary for women to do the heavy work formerly performed by men, a condition that was not contemplated when the original contract was drawn.

Decide Against Formal Labor Day Celebration

At its meeting held last week, the San Francisco Labor Council decided not to hold a formal Labor Day celebration this year. The action was taken on recommendation of the executive committee.

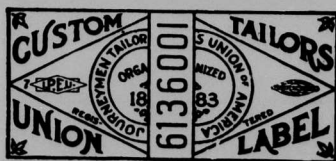
The general war situation, together with the continuous operation of many plants throughout the twenty-four hours of the day, were among controlling factors which influenced the committee, and the view it expressed in its report was concurred in by the Council delegates in adopting the recommendation.

This will mark the first time in many years that Labor Day has not been officially observed by the local movement in San Francisco. The war—that is the first, and only, reason for the omission in 1943.

AUSTRALIA DEFENSE ROAD

Strengthening Australia's defense against Japanese invasion, 600 miles of all-weather road have been built through the center of the Northern Territory from Alice Springs to Larrimah.

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Submit Unusual Problem to State Labor Commissioner

Destruction by fire of a San Francisco laundry last March left an unusual problem which State Labor Commissioner Dalton ruled upon last week at the request of the employer and the unions representing thirty-seven of the firm's former workers.

Under the contract between the laundry and two unions representing its workers, each employee was entitled to a week's vacation with pay after twelve months of continuous service, at a time between May 1 to October 1, to be designated by the employer. The laundry was completely razed in March, and its employees found other jobs.

Were they entitled to a week's pay instead of their vacation? If so, must they wait until May 1, or even to October 1? The attorney for the employer; Lawrence R. Palacios, president of the Laundry Workers' Union, and W. F. Vaughn, business agent of the Laundry and Cleaning Drivers' Union, agreed to submit the questions to the State Labor Commissioner for decision. It was ruled that employees who had completed a year's service on the date of the fire were entitled to a week's pay each, and those with less than a year of service a proportionate amount; also that it was not necessary for them to wait until October 1, as the shutdown of operations made the vacation pay immediately due. The employer accepted the decision and promptly paid \$1299.30 to the thirty-seven former employees.

Anti-Labor Bill in House

(Continued from Page One)

illness and the latter on account of committee work necessitating absence from Washington.

It will be noted in the above listing that not one of the Senators voting "No" is from a southern state, and for several of the southern members who were absent it was announced that if present they would vote for the bill.

Twenty-nine Republican senators voted for the bill and four against it. Included among those in favor were Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader in that body. Thirty-four Democrats lined up for the measure, and eleven voted or were paired against it. Both the Senate and the House have Democratic majorities in their total memberships and hence are in control of the committees.

As reported to the House, the amended Connally bill now embodies largely the proposals of Representative Howard Smith of Virginia, congressional champion of the anti-union labor forces. It has been favorably reported by the military affairs committee, without hearings, and only perfunctory consideration.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

Employers were warned again last week by the National Labor Relations Board, in a decision rendered in a St. Louis case, that they can't post rules depriving workers of the right to solicit union memberships on company property during lunch periods and other off hours.

PAINTERS GIFT TO RUSSIA

A gift of surgical instruments worth \$600 from Detroit Local 42, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America (A.F.L.), has been announced by Russian War Relief, Inc.

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Tenant Farmers' Union Aroused Over New Law

The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union plans a campaign to secure the repeal of provisions in a law just adopted by Congress and signed by the President which prohibits the federal government from transporting farm workers out of a country without each worker having the written consent of the county agricultural agent.

This announcement was made by H. L. Mitchell, general secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, following a conference held in Memphis last month of agricultural extension agents from eleven Southern states. The extension agents discussed plans for importing into the United States 50,000 Mexican, 10,000 Jamaican, and 5000 Bahaman farm workers as well as the organization of a land army to be composed of 3,500,000 women and children from the cities.

"Constitutes Virtual Peonage"

Mitchell said: "There are hundreds of thousands of 'sharecroppers' and farm laborers in the 'cotton South' who are employed only four to six months a year, whom the federal government will be forbidden to transfer to other areas for seasonal employment under the terms of H. J. Res. 96 appropriating \$26,000,000 for supplying labor needs on the nation's farms. The county agents have the right under the law to refuse to permit the U. S. Government to transport any of these workers out of their home county. We know that there isn't a county agent in the South who will admit that there is a surplus of farm workers in his county. This law, with gas and tire rationing now in effect, in our opinion constitutes virtual peonage and is a violation of the Thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which abolished slavery."

Pledge Force of 10,000

It was also revealed that the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union had submitted to Chester Davis, Food Administrator, a list of 2200 farm workers available for immediate transportation to other areas and had pledged to raise a volunteer force of 10,000 experienced farm workers in the South. Mitchell said that he conferred in Washington, recently with Col. Jay L. Taylor, deputy food administrator, who held out no hope for the use of the unemployed southerners.

Meanwhile the Agricultural Labor Administration, which is directed by Colonel Taylor, is bringing in Bahaman workers from Nassau to Florida by Pan American transport planes. These workers are brought in under contract, they are guaranteed a minimum wage, housing standards are set and collective bargaining rights protected. Under the provisions of the law American workers are also denied this protection which is extended to foreign labor.

Limitation Set by Law

The provisions of the law which it is declared will prevent the use of an estimated 275,000 southern farm workers in the production of wartime food crops are as follows:

"Sec. 4 (a) No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be expended for the transportation of any worker from the county where he resides or is working to a place of employment outside of such

county without the prior consent in writing of the county extension agent of such county, if such worker has resided in such county for a period of one year or more immediately prior thereto and has been engaged in agricultural labor as his principal occupation during such period.

"(b) No part of the funds herein appropriated or heretofore appropriated or made available to any department or agency of the Government for the recruiting, transportation, or placement of agricultural workers, shall be used directly or indirectly to fix, regulate or impose minimum wages or housing standards, to regulate hours of work or to impose or enforce collective-bargaining requirements or union membership, with respect to any agricultural labor, except with respect to workers imported into the United States from a foreign country, and then only to the extent required to comply with agreements with the government of such foreign country."

Death of Thomas J. Lyons

Thomas J. Lyons, president of the New York State Federation of Labor and for more than twenty-five years an active figure in the American Federation of Labor, died in New York City, at the age of 49.

The deceased official was named to the office of state president in 1940 to succeed George Meany when the latter resigned to become secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. At that time he was president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

He became active in the labor movement in his early twenties, and for a number of years was an official of the Railway Expressmen's Union, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Subsequently he became a general organizer of the Brotherhood and secretary of its joint council in New York City.

Senator Fletcher Agrees

The *Labor Leader* of San Diego offered the courtesy of its columns to Senator Ed. Fletcher of that city to make a report on the recent session of the Legislature. On his previous record the labor movement of San Diego county opposed Senator Fletcher in the election last November, but he won out, and when the session convened he introduced legislation that met strong labor opposition, and defeat.

However, in the course of his report printed in the *Labor Leader* last week, Senator Fletcher stated: "None of the various plans for subjecting labor unions to state control were passed. And I am willing to say that, although I introduced one such program myself. I agree that it was just as well that such legislation was omitted. Without any formal commitment, the Legislature carried out the spirit of a labor-employer truce."

I.L.G.W.U. BUYS BUILDING

President David Dubinsky has announced the purchase of the six-story Ford Motor Company building, at 1710 Broadway, New York City, to be used as national headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Note C.I.O. Portland Raid As "Fizzle" and "Flop"

The following article appeared in a recent issue of *Business Week*, a publication circulating among industrial executives and understood to be "neutral" in labor matters. The article indicates that all is not sweetness, harmony and light in C.I.O. ranks. While not required as sole proof of that fact, it yet furnishes additional "corroborating evidence" to casual observers of the dual organization's inside workings, together with its raiding tactics on old-established A.F.L. unions. *Business Week* thus reports:

"With Considerable Ballyhoo"

"Early last month, the C.I.O. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers' Union, with considerable ballyhoo, launched a membership campaign in Portland, Ore., to lure Henry J. Kaiser's shipyard workers away from the powerful A.F.L. Boilermakers' Union. Assigned to the job was I. L. DeShetler, who announced that the C.I.O. intended to pour money into the effort.

"Biggest membership lure was a waiver of initiation fees, while A.F.L. initiation fee is \$35; and the C.I.O. union set monthly dues at \$1.25, compared with the Boilermakers' \$3.50.

Ruckus in the Ranks

"This week, the C.I.O. effort seemed to have fizzled because of a ruckus within the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers' Union. DeShetler, former C.I.O. director in the Cleveland area, reportedly received no funds until two weeks after his arrival, late in March. Finally, the union's president, John Green, sent him \$5000 but stipulated that each check had to be countersigned by Ruth Meyers, Columbia University graduate, who came to Portland a few years ago to represent the C.I.O. in several jobs.

"DeShetler, considerably perturbed, opened an office, with Ruth Meyers ostensibly acting as publicity agent. Last week DeShetler flew to Washington, D. C., and said he didn't intend to return.

Ruth Phones John?

"Several rumors are current in Portland as to why DeShetler has quit the job. Commonest is that Ruth Meyers had held several telephone conferences without his knowledge with John Green—that the C.I.O. 'high command' hadn't given him a free hand in running the membership campaign or in spending the funds.

"So the position of the A.F.L. Boilermakers' Union appeared this week to be as impregnable as ever, and the C.I.O. campaign to organize the Kaiser yards appeared to have flopped."

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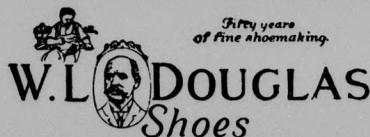
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FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1943

No Freezing of Profits or Dividends

Labor wants to prevent inflation. It knows the dangers to the worker's standard of living when prices rise faster than wages.

So organized labor has co-operated willingly with the President's program for stopping inflation, has accepted wage freezes and job freezes whenever it seemed they might check inflation or help win the war.

Some of the rules laid down by inexperienced office holders in government bureaus are too ridiculous to merit compliance. Labor does right to try to correct those who do more harm than good.

But when some of the stooges for big business talk hypocritically about "equality of sacrifice," when they talk about putting increasingly heavier taxes upon the lower income groups in order that the taxes of the rich may be lightened, one's gorge rises.

If seeking some interesting reading, take the latest survey of war industries made by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It shows leading American war industries making net profits of as much as 133 per cent of invested capital. It shows the War Department effecting savings on contracts through refunds or price reductions on flagrantly excessive charges of \$1,045,000,000 from April 1942 to the end of January 1943. Profits up. Dividends up.

Some of it is all to the good, even while some of it is very bad. Our capitalistic system will never be perfect, but we can do our part to keep it from getting too bad, too top-heavy, too monopolistic. We need to keep right on pressing for a fair division of the profits of industry between management and labor and capital.

The Miner's Lunch Boxes

"When I looked into these pathetic lunch boxes, I was ashamed," Agnes Meyer, wife of the very rich publisher of the *Washington Post*, was at the entrance to a bituminous coal mine near Uniontown, Pa.

"Tell those folks in Washington to give us enough to eat, at the right prices, and we'll go along," said one miner. "But if they can't make good, we've got to have more money. We are not going to wait long for an answer."

And then they showed Mrs. Meyer their lunch boxes, and she was ashamed! Ashamed that in this country, where we are talking about feeding the world, we can't give essential war workers enough to eat.

Mrs. Meyer heard the same complaint in other war production centers. She believes we have plenty of food, but that there is "lack of intelligence" in its distribution.

"Save an adult, you save a unit. Save a child, you save a multiplication table."—Gipsy Smith.

Renew Child Labor Exploitation

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, employers launched a drive to break down legal safeguards for women workers and children and it was successful in a number of states. The results, which may fairly be described as appalling, were revealed at a recent conference of leaders in child welfare called by Katharine Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

James E. Sidel of the National Child Labor Committee reported that 25,000 Texas children between 12 and 15 years are working eighty-five hours a week. In Austin, he said, they work as high as sixty hours a week in addition to going to school.

Courtenay Dinwiddie, who for more than a quarter of a century, has been fighting the exploitation of children by merciless employers, declared many thousands of boys are employed illegally in bowling alleys and other hazardous occupations, many of them at night.

Thousands of girls are working in all-night cafes and juke joints, he said, and added this was just a sample of what happened when the bars were let down.

In many cases, it was emphasized, children are being employed to break down labor standards of adult workers.

Florence Thorne of the American Federation of Labor declared that children are leaving school in hordes to go to work and that there has been a decline of 50 per cent in high school attendance.

Strike Losses Hit New Low

Days lost from strikes in February were only 2/100 of 1 per cent of days worked, the National War Labor Board announces on the basis of figures compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In other words, only two days were lost out of every 10,000 days worked in all industry in the United States. The corresponding figure for January was 6/100 of 1 per cent, and the average for the entire year of 1942 was somewhat under 6/100 of 1 per cent.

Equal Sacrifice Required

While labor heartily approved price stabilization because it knew the dangers of inflation, the Government has failed to keep its promise to labor that it would "control prices and establish parity between prices and wages," George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, told the 826 delegates to the recent quadrennial convention.

"We will make our sacrifices," Harrison said, "but we demand every other element of society must make an equal sacrifice for the winning of the war." He cited a 256 per cent rise in the price of potatoes and a 200 per cent increase in cabbage prices as evidence of price extortion.

CZECHS ARE "ON THE JOB"

The huge Skoda munitions works in Pilzen, Czechoslovakia, recently bombed by the British air force presented an excellent target. It is said that the Germans did not dare to blackout this munition center for fear of Czech saboteurs, who continue relentlessly their dangerous work in spite of the influx of German workers sent to Pilzen from ruined Essen, and in spite of the fact that a special German guard was stationed behind every three machines in the establishment to watch over the Czech workers. One report is that everything within fifty acres at the Skoda plant appears to have been totally destroyed. And according to a recent disclosure, German foremen in Czechoslovakian factories are now armed with automatic weapons, and the production of complete airplanes has been discontinued in Bohemia and Moravia, since such machines have proved unreliable; only constituent parts are now manufactured by the Czechs.

Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?

Labor Editor Discusses Two Current "Movies"

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT, Editor,
 International Labor News Service

We don't often write about the movies in these articles, but, after all, why not?

There are two pictures now running that deserve some discussion. One is "Mission to Moscow," the other is "Air Force."

Mission to Moscow is the perversion of history authored by Ambassador Davies. Air Force is largely the story of a B-17 bomber and its crew.

Mission to Moscow leaves you wondering how anyone can perpetrate such hokum. Air Force leaves you wondering what might have happened in those first days of the war in the Pacific if there had been 50 or 100, instead of one.

Mission to Moscow is supposed to help create a better understanding of Russia. It doesn't do it. Air Force is intended to show you what air warfare is like and what kind of men fight in the skies. It does it.

* * *

Whether Mission to Moscow has government blessing isn't known. If it does, then our government ought to change its course in the propaganda field. Too many Americans know the truth to make such a picture of any value, except to breed derision.

For a picture, with the build-up back of this one, to attempt to tell us that Russia is democratic and that such things as the "purge trials" were fair, is asking too much—much too much.

The purge trials probably will remain fairly steady in history as an example of railroading men to death without anything that could even look like a trial to men and women whose ideas of justice are expressed in the Anglo-Saxon code of laws and methods of trial.

When Mr. Davies passes the boloney he sure passes a hunk of it!

* * *

The National Press Club in Washington offered itself as sponsor for the initial showing of Mission to Moscow in the nation's capital.

What the Press Club thought of the perfidious epic afterward is not known. But to seek to create an understanding of Russia by presenting a mass of distortion is doing nobody any good. We can understand Russia a lot better by knowing the exact truth.

Nobody is quarreling with Russian institutions at the moment. Russia is and has been fighting a grand job of war—and that's really what Americans care about.

Russia can keep on having whatever kind of institutions the Russian people want or will stand for, just so long as they don't try to impose those institutions upon us.

That's the way it has been all along; that's the way it is; that's the way it will be—Davies or no Davies; film or no film.

* * *

That we shall have conflict with the Communists within our own country is fairly obvious. The Communists in America fought our preparations for war; they opposed the efforts of all the democracies, until Russia broke with Germany and started fighting. We can expect from our precious Communists just what we have always had from them. And they have always taken their "line" from Moscow.

Mission to Moscow is tripe, any way you look at it. If you have seen the picture, then go see Air Force and give your mind some fresh air.

Air Force is drama of the most arresting kind. It shows you American boys in action, fighting against heavy odds. It shows you what air power can do. The complete annihilation of a Jap convoy is exactly what happened.

And the sight of Pearl Harbor on that morning of treachery will give you, too, something to remember.

Bureaucrats Are Riding High, Wide and Handsome

A.F.L. Metal Trades Department Press Service

A desperate effort to throw the workers of the country into a gigantic pool of handymen with a view to reducing their wages became apparent in the national capital last week. Strangely enough, the head and front of the movement developed to be the National Labor Relations Board, an agency created to assist the workers by guaranteeing a man's right to join a union.

This board has given jobs to thousands of professors and young graduate lawyers who have no conception of a hard day's work. They constitute parasites upon not only the country's workingmen, but the farmers. They have caused a lot of turmoil and a lot of unemployment among the nation's workingmen ever since they came to Washington with their Phi Beta Kappa and other fraternity keys dangling from their ties.

Bureaucrats' "New Role"

Now however, turning upon the workers who have supported their phoney existence, and following what they consider to be a popular agitation against unions, these bureaucrats have adopted the attitude that the men working under closed shop contracts, particularly in the Kaiser shipbuilding yards, are enslaved men. The bureaucrats would rescue them! Heaven forbid!

Having kept the workers of the country, through their encouragement of C.I.O. sit-down strikes, unemployed all through 1937 and up until the war emergency, these theorists of the board now finding the workers employed, must do something to disturb them. What will they do? Why! they will free the enslaved workers! They must be enslaved because they are working. The members of the National Labor Relations Board, having never worked, would, naturally, consider that men and women now working—a war having been necessary to give them work—are enslaved.

Board Attitude Revealed

That this is the board's attitude was made perfectly plain in an investigation committee of Congress which convened May 11. The investigating group which is charged with inquiring into the efforts of the C.I.O. and the National Labor Relations Board to disrupt the Kaiser shipyards at Portland first and other shipyards later, is headed by Congressman O'Leary of New York. John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department was the first witness charging that the board's attitude was disruptive of the war effort. At the conclusion of its Washington hearings, the committee plans to send investigators to the Pacific Coast.

At the hearings in Washington, Congressman Fred Bradley of Michigan, and Congressman Richard J. Welch of California, and others, asked Robert B. Watts, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, and also the Harvard graduate Gerald D. Reilly, who has read a lot of books about workingmen, if what they were doing in their prosecution of the case against the Kaiser yards, tended to increase production or not? The members glared at Messrs Watts and Reilly in asking this. The two gentlemen fingered nervously at their cigarettes and said, yes, they believed so.

Six bellowing voices of the committee wanted to know why. Oh! said Messrs. Watts and Reilly, all history had shown that the happiest and most productive workers were free men. Men enslaved, they said, were not the best producers, according to all the history books, which both of these men had read quite extensively.

Welch Not Impressed

You can't escape this, either. But the committee members, having in mind the wages which the American Federation of Labor workers get on the Pacific Coast—wages brought about by the A.F.L.—couldn't help but laugh at this talk of "slavery" and "free

"I AM not a fair weather friend of labor, voting for it when it was popular to do so and sticking a knife in its back when it seemed safe to do so." Thus declared Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, during the debate on the Connally labor-shackling bill, and who cast his vote against the proposal.

men." And Congressman Welch, who is a trade unionist and came up in the trade union movement, said, in effect "Nuts!"

The National Labor Relations Board, created to administer labor's so-called Magna Charta, revealed itself before the committee as having become the bellwether of a movement in this country to eradicate the craft lines of unionism. Employers—a lot of them—have long urged that instead of having one man paint their house, another install the plumbing, another do the carpentering, they just have one over-all man, a tinkerer, a fellow who could "do things around the house." It would be much cheaper, the employer has reasoned. It would, too. But it would be tough on the workers of the country. The wages which have been established over these many years would come down because there would be a lot of handymen available—though the employer is a fool not to know that the house thus built would probably fall down at the first test.

But Those "Assessments"!

Nevertheless, there is a movement on to destroy these crafts, which have lifted the wages and working conditions not only for themselves but the unskilled workers associated with them. To destroy these crafts is the purpose of the C.I.O. They will do it right cheaply, too, on the face of things—only \$1.25 a month dues, no initiation fees. But once they get you in and get control, the "assessments" they levy are nobody's business.

Down with the workingman, says the C.I.O. and its bureaucratic confederate, the N.L.R.B.

Citizenship of Japanese

The U. S. Supreme Court refused this week to review a decision holding that Japanese born in this country are American citizens and hence entitled to vote.

A ruling by the federal circuit court at San Francisco had been challenged by John T. Regan, a resident of San Francisco, and grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

At a meeting of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, convening here this week, a resolution was to be presented demanding an amendment to the Constitution barring American-born Japanese from citizenship.

Ship's Name Honors Union Member

One of the Navy's new "DE" vessels will be launched June 6 at Houston, Tex., and will be named for Ensign Joseph Lee Richey, of St. Joseph, Mo., who was killed in the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Prior to entering the naval service, Ensign Richey was a member of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union (A.F.L.), at St. Joseph. His wife, Mrs. Jane Richey, will sponsor the vessel, named in honor of her husband, whose plane was shot down during the attack.

Ensign Richey was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Watson Richey of St. Joseph. The elder Mr. Richey has been a member of Truck Drivers' and Warehousemen's Union, No. 460, for nine years.

In order to meet the growing menace to convoy operations, it has been necessary to design and build ships to fill the gap between patrol craft and destroyers. These "destroyer escort" vessels have been designed to serve this purpose.

"Jails and prisons are the complement of schools; so many less as you have of the latter, so many more you must have of the former."—*Horace Mann.*

About "Ghost Writers," And a "Trial Balloon"

By RAYMOND LONERGAN, in "Labor"

WILLKIE'S "GHOST WRITER"

"I can't understand Wendell Willkie," writes a gentleman who reviews books for a magazine which circulates among the so-called "intellectuals."

"When I hear him on the radio, he appears to lack culture and the kind of information all educated gentlemen are supposed to possess. However, his new book, 'One World,' reveals both culture and idealism. What's the answer?"

The answer is very simple: Willkie has an excellent "ghost writer." When Willkie does the job himself, his English is ragged, but when the "ghost writer" goes into action, everything is according to the best Harvard standards.

The "ghost writing" game has become big business, and yet it is comparatively new.

Woodrow Wilson refused to permit anyone to write anything for him. He liked to sit down before his little typewriter and pound it out.

With the advent of Harding, the "ghost writer" became a fixture in the White House. Now he is drawing good money in practically every department and important bureau. He writes speeches, magazine articles and even books for his "boss."

* * *

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

President Roosevelt sent up another "trial balloon" recently. He suggested that after the war it might be a good idea if all American boys "gave" a year's service to the government. He explained he did not like to call it "compulsory military service."

The American people are too smart to be deceived by a name. It would be compulsory military service—the vile system which transformed the Old World into an armed camp and involved us in two world wars.

The issue is not likely to prove popular. Of course, the militarists, who would like to have a big army to play with, and our multi-millionaires, who wouldn't object to a little Fascism here at home, would be delighted with the scheme.

But the people who vote—the plain every-day fathers and mothers of this country—will knock the idea in the head if afforded an opportunity, and at the same time they are likely to wipe out the political party that suggests it.

Jackpot Johnny Must Stay on Job

The Cessna Aircraft Company, in both its Wichita and Hutchinson (Kan.) plants, has a scheme that really keeps Johnny on the job, to win the jackpot.

Each week the badge number of every hourly-paid employee is put in a hopper and a number drawn. The winner draws a \$250 prize, providing he has not been absent during the preceding week.

If the winner has been absent one day the prize money goes back into the hopper for the next week's drawing.

Service Dependency-Check Thefts

Reports that many service dependency allotment checks are being stolen from porches, mail boxes or other places, and then forged, have prompted the U. S. Secret Service to intensify its nation-wide educational program to safeguard the interests of dependents and others who regularly receive government checks.

The Secret Service urges the following procedure to help stop thieves and forgers: (1) Be sure some member of the family is at home when the checks are due to be delivered. (2) All mail boxes should be equipped with a lock, and the individual's name should be printed clearly on the outside of the box. (3) Checks should be cashed in the same place each month, thus making identification easier. (4) Checks should not be indorsed until you are in the presence of the person you will ask to cash it.

Marie Drenchuk Wins "Queen" Contest

One of the most successful contributions to the war effort by organized labor, the War Bond and Stamp "Queen" contest, conducted by Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 117, came to a conclusion Saturday night with the almost unbelievable sum of \$43,229,953 sold in War Bonds and Stamps.

The contest started April 1, with thirty-two contestants participating in a "preliminary round," and the last two weeks ten finalists of the group have been "fighting" for the coveted place as winner of the contest.

Final Standing of Contestants

Miss Marie Drenchuk, employed as elevator operator at 1 Powell street, was the successful contestant and was crowned "Queen" at an elaborate celebration provided by Local 117 last Saturday evening. Mrs. Rose Spencer, of the Mills building, was the "runner up," and Mrs. Lucille Franz of the Newhall building took third place. The other contestants followed in these respective positions: Lois Briesse, I. Magnin's; Gertrude Syce, Hale Bros.; Phyllis Kennedy, The White House; Maria Paisley, Golden Gate building; Beulah Lahman, 111 Sutter street; Alice Donohue, 444 California street, and Aldean Howard, Call building.

Colorful "Coronation" Ceremony

The celebration in honor of the contestants was one of the most colorful affairs ever attempted by a local union. The three-hour entertainment program started with presentation of the colors by service men from the Army and Navy, followed by rendition of the national anthem, and reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, led by Frank D. Guzman, president of Local 117. Then came act upon act of top-notch performers from the theaters and night clubs, to the delight of the large gathering.

President Guzman then introduced Stanley G. Isaacs, secretary and business agent of the union, and who also was the originator of the "Queen" contest, and turned the program over to him. Secretary Isaacs thanked every participant for co-operation in making the contest such a success, and read the final standings of all the contestants—to the gasps of the crowd that could hardly conceive the outstanding job

done by this union. He then introduced the Queens, who took seats on the stage. All of the girls made a picture that will not easily be forgotten, robed as they were in gorgeous evening gowns of various colors and each wearing a beautiful orchid.

International Officials Present

Charles Hardy, international vice-president of the Building Service Employees' Union, was called upon to place the bejeweled crown on the head of "Queen Marie," and the smaller crowns on the ladies of the Queen's court, Miss Rose Spencer and Mrs. Lucille Franz. Vice-President Hardy performed the ceremony with grace and splendor, to the delight of the audience, and in a brief address told how thrilled he was at the accomplishments of the Elevator Operators' Union, stating that the whole labor movement would benefit through the success attained by Local 117. Jess Fletcher of Seattle, and George Bradley of Los Angeles, who also are vice-presidents of the Building Service Employees' International Union, were then introduced.

Award to Local Officers

Mr. Robert Etienne of the war savings staff of the U. S. Treasury Department, which sponsored the contest, presented to President Guzman and Secretary Isaacs of No. 117, on behalf of James G. Smyth, State Administrator (who had been present but was called away), a special award in recognition of outstanding and meritorious work in the war financing program.

Chairman Isaacs then read congratulatory letters and telegrams sent from many friends of Local 117. One, in particular, from William L. McFetridge, general president of the Building Service Employees' International Union, stated, in part: "It shows the great part that the working men and women are taking in this war, particularly the exceptional amount of money raised by Local 117 through the Bond drive, is an outstanding service to our country."

Distribution of Prizes

President Guzman then introduced Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, who congratulated the Elevator Operators' Union for a magnificent job, and also praised each of the contestants. Chairman Isaacs then gave the various prizes to the principal winners, and all of the girls who were in the original starting group were given extra awards for their contribution to the contest.

It was an evening that the contestants and their many friends who were present will remember for a long time. The total amount of War Bonds and Stamps sold will also be remembered—\$43,229,953.

Protects Civil Service Employees

Governor Warren this week signed a bill, which had been introduced in the Legislature by Senator John F. Shelley of San Francisco, under the terms of which the positions of civil service positions of employees will be protected upon the employee's entering into the Merchant Marine.

Attend the meetings of your local Union!

Wage Increases Have Had Slight Effect on Prices

Organized labor's contention that wage rates have not kept pace with zooming prices were confirmed last week in a report put out by the National War Labor Board.

The document disclosed that pay increases granted during the past six months have been negligible, thus demolishing completely claims of anti-labor propagandists that "high wages" of workers are "causing inflation."

The report was prepared in response to a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Byrd of Virginia, who had apparently hoped to get figures showing that the board has been too liberal (?) in allowing pay increases. Actually, the opposite has been true, the report revealed.

Effective Wage Control

Since September, 1942, wages have been so drastically controlled, the board said, that "they have not added perceptibly, either directly or indirectly, to the cost-of-living burden of the American people."

In that period total payrolls mounted by 4.9 per cent, but three-fourths of the rise, the board explained, was due to expanding employment and longer hours of work. Only a quarter of the gain, or 1.2 per cent of the September payroll, was due to a change in pay rates—or only a fraction of the advance in prices.

Furthermore, in over 99 per cent of the cases passed upon by the board it was found that employers were easily able to grant increases approved by the W.L.B. without hiking prices. In only eight of each 1000 pay hikes approved by the board did bosses ask higher prices from the O.P.A. Two-thirds of these requests were denied by the O.P.A., which means that prices were affected in only eight of each 3000 wage cases. "Thus the wage adjustments approved by the War Labor Board have had a microscopic effect on prices," the report asserted.

Other Agencies Responsible

In showing that it had succeeded in "holding down its end of the line," the board put the blame for skyrocketing living costs squarely on other Federal agencies having responsibility for prices. These agencies, the report inferred, have given a free hand to profiteers, while workers' wages have been rigidly curbed.

The board added frankly that its efforts to keep down wages have been made more difficult "by increases in the prices of things which the wage and salary earners purchase."

This report was regarded as bolstering the demand of the board that President Roosevelt's "wage freezing" directive be relaxed.

FREE CLASSES IN TYPEWRITING

Did you, Mrs. Housewife, ever wish you could type your own recipes, type your own business letters, or type the publicity of your club? The Adams School for Adult Education, 750 Eddy street, has opened classes in typing to accommodate such persons. One may enter at any time, as the instruction is individual. Students will not have to compete with those who are studying to be commercial typists. Enrollment can be made by telephoning Miss Gladys Christensen (Ordway 3545). All classes are free. The school is a part of the San Francisco Public School District.



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State Federation Asks Veto on Four Bills

Urging the Governor to veto the four dangerously bad bills that opponents of the state's Unemployment Insurance Act were able to maneuver through the Legislature, and to sign other bills which were advocated by labor, a letter from Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, containing arguments in support of each request, was sent last week to Governor Warren.

Form an Open Wedge

The four unemployment insurance bills for which the Federation has asked a veto are A. B. 347, A. B. 1544, S. B. 1026 and S. B. 993. These form an opening wedge for the ultimate destruction of the Act, the first three bills adding to the list of occupations that would be denied coverage by excluding (1) an even larger number of agricultural employees (including, for instance, packing house workers) than are now excluded under the Act, (2) caddies on golf courses, and insurance agents or solicitors, and (3) hospital employees; the last bill seeking to abolish the present Employment Commission, which includes a representative of labor, and to replace it with an Employment Stabilization Commission lacking any representative character whatsoever.

Consistent Policies

In asking the Governor to veto these bills, the Federation drew attention to its clear-cut policy on the subject of unemployment insurance. Because California is almost unique, in that our system of unemployment insurance provides for contributions by employees as well as employers, the workers of our state have a stake in the Unemployment Fund beyond that of mere beneficiaries. The California State Federation of Labor, therefore, has always been opposed to any proposals that would restrict the operation or defeat the purposes of the Act under the pretense of rendering its administration more efficient.

War Creates Problems

Furthermore, the war has cast a peculiarly intense light on the entire problem. The Federation pointed out that wartime economy has meant that literally thousands of small businesses have ceased to operate, and the skilled workers therein have been forced

to seek similar employment elsewhere, since their responsibilities to support their families remain the same. The war manpower program is still engaged in the problem of distributing labor so that workers may be transported to the jobs available in areas where shortages in their fields exist. War-time necessity will serve as the parent of numerous time and labor-saving inventions which will create technological unemployment until we absorb such new devices into our economy. There is a great danger that signature of the four bills above designated would be the signal for renewed attacks on the Unemployment Insurance Act at the first opportunity.

Protect Service Men's Rights

When service men return to civilian status they will expect that California will have discharged its duty in safeguarding the gains made in the direction of assuring them job security. That duty demands the veto of any measure which leads to destruction of the entire program by excluding one type of employment after another until nothing remains of the Act but empty promises.

Three Bills Given Support

Among the bills the Governor was asked to sign were A. B. 295, providing that employers shall furnish their employees with itemized statements in writing showing all deductions made from wages, either semi-monthly or at the time when the wages are paid; A. B. 500, raising from \$150 to \$300 the maximum expenses allowable to cover the cost of burial of an employee who dies from an injury sustained in the course of his employment; and S. B. 1044, which raises, for the duration of the war, the maximum average weekly earnings for the purpose of computing temporary disability indemnity to an injured employee, from \$38.48 to \$46.16.

In urging approval of these bills, the Federation stressed their non-controversial character, and the fact that they were in line with the policy loyally adhered to by the Federation to preserve unity by seeking minimum gains for labor, but abstaining from legislation that would deflect attention from the war needs and problems that had to be met at the just-ended session of the legislature.

New Minimum Wage for Various Women Workers

If the National War Labor Board approves, women and minors employed in California by laundries, in mercantile, professional and technical work, and as public housekeepers, will have increased minimum wage scales next month.

The State Industrial Welfare Commission announced last Monday that the minimum for a forty-hour week would be raised from \$16 to \$18, and for a forty-eight-hour week from \$16 to \$21.60.

Labor Official Named to City Welfare Commission

Lawrence Palacios, president of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, was appointed this week by Mayor Rossi to membership on the Public Welfare Commission of San Francisco. He succeeds Edward D. Vandeleur, Commission member for several years, whose resignation was announced as being due to impaired health.

The new appointee is well known and has been active in the local labor movement for a number of years. He is a present delegate and former vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and in addition to his official position in the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union is a vice-president of the international union of that group of workers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He was a member of the committee named by Governor Earl Warren to study and make recommendations on old-age pension legislation, the proposals of which committee were in the main enacted into law at the recent session of the Legislature. Palacios is married, and resides at 459 Hazelwood Drive.

Train Fido Not to Bury Bones

Once Fido is through with bones from the dining room table the Salvage for Victory Committee wants them.

Housewives of San Francisco, whose co-operation in the gathering of other salvage materials has been wholeheartedly given, are asked to lay aside all waste bones. After they have accumulated a quantity, however small, they are to take the bones to their butcher, just as they have been taking fats and greases. The butcher will deliver the bones to the rendering plants.

Formerly waste bones were shipped into the United States, but this supply has virtually been cut off because of the shortage of ships. From waste bones come grease, for glycerine used in explosives, for lubricants required for engines of war, and for soap; glue, for powder canisters, shell-wadding and for important abrasives used in war plants; bone charcoal, for the refining of sugar, corn syrup and oil, as well as for water filters on ships which are carrying troops to the fighting fronts; and steamed bone meal, for the feeding of poultry, sheep and cattle, and for fertilizer. Three hundred thousand tons of bone meal are required annually in this country, and today it must come from the nation's kitchens.



Watchmakers' Union

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Local W.L.B. Hearing Postponed

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council has been advised of the postponement of a hearing by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board on the question of "substandard of living" as used by the President in Executive Order No. 9328 issued April 8.

Secretary O'Connell had been invited by Chairman Neblett of the Regional Board to attend the hearing and present testimony on the subject. He so reported to the Labor Council at last week's meeting, and with the announcement the hearing would be held in San Francisco today (Friday).

In announcing postponement of the hearing the Board representative stated that when a new date has been determined upon, notification thereof will be given to Secretary O'Connell.

Attend the meetings of your local Union!



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If not convenient for you to select your home-furnishings during regular store hours—9 to 5:30—just phone Hemlock 3300 for an evening appointment.

A Year to Pay the Lachman way

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

General election of officers who will serve the union the next two years was held on Wednesday of this week. Voting at headquarters began immediately on opening of the polls at noon and continued until the close at 6 o'clock. Not until a late hour did the vote of the large chapels arrive at headquarters. It was 10:30 o'clock when the canvassing board completed the count, with the following results:

For President—Fred E. Holderby, 553; Charles F. Crawford, 367.

First Vice-President—Al G. Neilson, 684; R. W. Waterson, 225.

Second Vice-President—A. C. ("Bert") Allyn, 440; O. J. Schimke, 434.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. B. MacLeod, 625; C. W. Abbott, 286.

Executive Committee (three to be elected)—C. M. ("Cliff") Smith, 585; O. H. Mickel, 535; Joseph M. Sullivan, 467; A. J. Cuthbertson, 458; J. B. Lockman, 442.

Board of Trustees (three)—E. M. Stone, 547; R. S. Danenhowe, 519; Guy L. Todd, 473; E. F. Coleman, 462; T. S. Feeny, Jr., 341.

Delegates Allied Printing Trades (two)—Al G. Neilson, 683; O. J. Schimke, 478; Joseph M. Sullivan, 455.

Legislative Delegates (two)—Henry Heidelberg, 569; Fred E. Holderby, 558; Charles F. Crawford, 429.

The 1936 convention of the International Typographical Union held at Colorado Springs adopted a resolution presented by the Home committee which proposed a voluntary contribution by the membership each year of 50 cents to build up the endowment fund of the Union Printers Home. More than \$100,000 has been added to the endowment fund since that time. May of each year is the month designated in the resolution for this voluntary contribution, and the 50 cents may be paid along with the regular dues payment for May, and the contribution of each member will be shown in the May monthly itemized report to the international union. As stated in the resolution, the intent and purpose is to bring the endowment to "proportions that would give promise of attaining to an amount sufficient to in fact endow our beloved Home and care for those of our membership entitled to its benevolence."

The Tenth Regional War Labor Board in San Francisco has received approval from the National Board of the following northern California newspaper agreements: Watsonville-Salinas, Eureka, San Mateo, Woodland and Palo Alto.

Rodney K. Payne, well known in this jurisdiction and the entire West, and who has not visited this city for over two years, deposited a Goldfield, Nev., traveler at headquarters on Tuesday.

The *Redwood Journal* of Ukiah last week contained the following announcement: "SAN FRANCISCANS FIRST TO WED HERE UNDER NEW LAW—The first license to marry, following repeal of the three-day waiting period, was granted Monday, May 10, at Ukiah courthouse to Vincent George Porrazzo and Myrtle B. Porter, both of San Francisco. Monday evening the pair was married at the Palace hotel by the Rev. Leonard Brown of the local Baptist church. Standing with them were Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Longland. After a wedding dinner the newlyweds went to the Longlands' ranch at Laytonville for their honeymoon." "Vince," a member of the *Daily News* chapel, returned to his job on Tuesday. He states that for

more than a week he lived on milk weighted down with cream, and eggs due to be laid the following day. The newlyweds will make their home at 496 Benton avenue.

Henry J. Cohen, 990 Geary street, son of Henry Cohen of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, a student at the University of California, has entered the Officers Training Corps, and is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

W. H. ("Bill") Price of the Metcalf & Little chapel is the proud father of a seven-pound daughter, Pamele Ruth, born May 10 at Children's Hospital. Mrs. Price and the baby are doing fine, and Bill expects to pull through in due time.

W. M. L. Rigsbee of the Taylor & Taylor chapel met with a serious accident last Sunday. His car having become stalled in the garage at his home, he was attempting to push it outside when it started down the hill to the street. Mr. Rigsbee sped after the car, succeeded in catching up with it, and attempted to open the door. The speed attained by the car at this time swung the door open with terrific force, striking him on the head and knocking him to the pavement. He was taken to Sutter hospital, and did not regain consciousness for twenty-four hours. Last reports were that he had received a serious brain concussion.

Lino H. Swart of the *Leader* chapel, accompanied by his nephew, John A. Mueller of Pernau-Walsh, who is on furlough from the Army, spent a vacation last week at their summer home at Clear Lake.

Mrs. Samuel Goodman, wife of the late proprietor of the Sam Goodman Printing Company, passed away last Saturday. Mr. Goodman, a member of No. 21 since 1907, died on August 12 of last year.

Kathryn Jones, *Chronicle* operator, was reported on Tuesday of this week to be in serious condition at Ross (Marin county) hospital following an attack of influenza.

The Rotary Colorprint chapel has organized a bowling club which meets every Monday night at the Downtown Bowl. Members of the Rotary invite you to attend these weekly gatherings and join in the fun, with the promise of small scores but a big time.

Private First-Class Richard Uytterbroek, Pernau-Walsh apprentice member, in a V-mail letter from "somewhere in Africa," informs his fellow workers that all is well with him and thanks them for their round-robin-letter proof which he had recently received.

Alice McLean, retired member of No. 21 since 1922, passed away last Sunday. Records available at this writing show deceased to have been a member of the old *Morning Call* chapel as early as 1887. Surviving are two nieces, Mrs. Grace C. Brittain and Alice Chalmers. Episcopal funeral services were conducted on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the chapel of N. Gray & Son. Inurnment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

By letter from a friend at the Home, Jay Palmiter learns that fifteen acres were planted to garden, and residents expect the green vegetable shortage to end there as summer advances.

From his letter it's easy to assume Louis Montarnal's new camp at Weingarten, Mo., pleases him. St. Genevieve, fifteen miles away, was settled by the French—of French descent himself, by the way, he finds himself right at home there—in a vanished century, but the 1800 and later houses still stand: names in the phone book read like a leaf from the Paris phone book itself. St. Louis is sixty-five miles from St. Genevieve, quite handy for fellows with short leaves. A theater, directly across the street from Louis' barracks, shows new films three times a week.

Guess we better doff a respectful hat to Harry Cross for introducing a novelty in Victory gardens. His back yard rivals tracts in Virginia and Kentucky for fragrant plants, Harry's intention being to raise his own eating tobacco.

Listening to our amateur gardeners, one gathers

Bert Coleman has climbed a pinnacle from which his pronouncements faintly resemble Solomon in a reasonable mood, and his expert advice on the destruction of slugs and pests is heard in admiring silence. Either his garden lore is copious or the old oil flows freely enough to conceal the vacuum.

Gossiping amicably but listlessly, Enoch Blackford and Harold Barker were interrupted by Harry Harvey who facetiously demanded a "knockdown" to Blackie's friend. "I'll give you a knockdown," Blackie promised, "and it won't be an introduction either."

It was not discourtesy on Secretary-Treasurer Eddie Balthasar's part in declining to accept a year's dues to the News Mutual Benefit Society from Mrs. Hail in behalf of her late husband, Herb Hail. The society, she wrote, having done much for Mr. Hail during his fatal illness, she wished to show her appreciation. The society's laws, Bal answered, make no provision for such gifts even though disguised as dues.

"There ought to be money in rabbits," Al Conley concludes, "seeing as I've put \$25 in mine."

"Vagaries of the English language," points out Lou Henno, "really are 'sompin to rite home about.' For instance, when it's one-half minute after 12 midnight it's past midnight, but at 12:30 it's only half-past 12 midnight."

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The regular business meeting of S.F.W.A. was held Tuesday, May 18. A special order of business was nomination of officers for the coming year, which were as follows: President, Nora Swenson; first vice-president, Johanna Allyn; second vice-president, Augusta Gooler; secretary, Grace Young; treasurer, Ann McLeod; chaplain, Bertha Bailey; guide, Georgia Holderby; executive committee, Bijou Blade, Sophia Rosenthal, Lorraine Kriese, Georgia Holderby; auditing committee, Myrtle Bardsley, Selma Keylich, Mable Skinner, Bertha Bailey; press correspondent, Mable Skinner.

A special meeting will be held June 8 for voting on candidates for international and local offices.

Secretary Selma C. Keylich was back on the job after a visit with her husband in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Randall are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Barbara Ann, who arrived May 8, at St. Joseph's hospital.

Mrs. Gladys Boone is recovering from a bad sore throat.

Mrs. Eula Edwards had a fall and is at the Franklin hospital for observation as to any injury.

Plans are being made for the Charter Day party to be held on Sunday, June 27.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Plans are now all completed for the May tournament, scheduled for Sunday the 30th, at El Camino. Tee time is 10:30 sharp. That sporty 16th hole has been selected as the hole-in-one contest hole.

This tournament at El Camino will also feature the second round of the Association cup match play championship. The following are the scheduled matches, with handicaps. Stright (11) vs. Crebassa (16); Conaway (20) vs. Apte (20); V. Lansberry (10) vs. Brewster (20); Dye (20) vs. Watson (17); F. Smith (23) vs. White (17); C. Forst (9) vs. Cameron (8); P. Gallagher (30) vs. Linkous (20); Schmieder (15) vs. MacDonald (20). The usual match play rules will be followed, with low handicap man giving one-half the number of holes to his opponent as there is difference in strokes in his handicap. If the difference results in a fraction, this fraction will be dropped.

At the meeting of the officers and board of directors held Monday night, discussion as to the annual tournament took place. Previous to this year, the board had almost unlimited choice of courses. However, owing to the war we are now limited to two or three courses. The dinner, too, will present a problem, and perhaps may not even be possible. At present the board has three possible courses under consideration.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Operative No. 996 reports that Paul Gallagher and Bob Smith were seen spying out the layout at El Camino on Saturday. . . . See where Joe Chaudet won his second round match in the Oakland city championship at Chabot last Sunday. . . . Chalk up another one of those unusual requests: Charlie White demanded a handicap cut of two strokes from the handicap committee at the

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board meeting last Monday. P.S.: He got the cut! He now shoots to a 15 in the medal competition, but still has a 17 for the duration of the match play competition. . . . The other night while driving home from work "Cy" Stright's car was smashed up in a collision with a shipyard worker's. "Cy" fortunately was only bruised up a bit, but his car was badly damaged, and now "Uncle" has to ride the bus while the Buick is getting fixed up. . . . Corp. Leonard Sweet is in town on a furlough. Len blew in last week and dropped down on Sansome street saying "hello" to the boys. He said "Hello" and "Here's how" too often to Howard Watson, it seems, for Howard kidnapped the Corporal for a shift and Len had to spend one day of his furlough working. He wants to be remembered to all the gang. . . . Saw Larry Gallick out at Sharp over the week-end. Larry wasn't playing golf, but threatens to start again at any moment. . . . Also saw Arthur Barlesi, who is getting oh, so fat! He'd better come out and let some of those El Camino hills work a little off him. Says he might at that.

Recruiting by Sailors' Union

In a communication to the San Francisco Labor Council, Secretary Harry Lundberg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific invites members of the Councils affiliated unions who have had seaman's experience to contact officers of the sailors' organization.

The communication states that the Sailors' Union has contracts and agreements with practically all merchant ships running out of Pacific coast ports; that the Merchant Marine is expanding on a huge scale, and that under the agreement the union has preferential employment and provides all men through its hiring halls. It is stated that places can be found for seamen with experience on deck and in the engine room and steward departments.

Also, the communication continues, the Sailors' Union is conducting a training school for beginners, which is operated in San Francisco bay, and has a two-masted schooner yacht, and five teachers. Preliminary training is given for one to three weeks before the student is recommended for employment. Applications for school entrance are taken from those 16 to 25 years of age, and in certain cases some leeway is given beyond 25 years. Men who go to sea in the Merchant Marine are classified in the status of those in the Army and Navy, and are deferred from military service, although remaining in a civilian status.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific will appreciate the passing along of the information above outlined in reference to the facilities it offers for men to engage in a service vital to the national welfare at this time.

School "Disaster" Demonstration

Next Sunday, May 23, St. Anthony's school, Precita avenue and Folsom street, will be the scene of a mock disaster and demonstration in rescue and first-aid and all of the other Red Cross disaster relief services.

At 1 o'clock St. Anthony's school will be "bombed" and "set afire." The air raid wardens of Battalion 10, under Battalion Chief William H. Ahern, will summon the other civilian protective service. Four companies of auxiliary firemen will respond. The rescue section and four mobile first-aid teams will arrive and rescue and render first-aid to twenty-five victims trapped in the "bombed" school. The Red Cross welfare and information service will set up a model station for giving aid to the homeless and all social services to the victims of the "disaster," and a field hospital will be manned with nurses and first-aid station attendants.

Following the large "incident" over 200 volunteer workers of the Southern Zone rescue and first-aid units will give an hour-long demonstration. Father Michael Egan, O.F.M., will explain the demonstrations in detail over a public address system.

"The young man who has not wept is a savage, and the old man who will not laugh is a fool."—George Santayana.

A.F.L. WINS AT ALUMINUM PLANT

Employees of the Aluminum Corporation of America plant at LaFayette, Ind., registered a majority for the American Federation of Labor over the C.I.O. at an election held to choose a collective bargaining representative.

ENOUGH PLANTS AND TOOLS

War production in the United States reached a significant level last week with the announcement by the War Production Board that we now have most of the machine tools and capital equipment needed to build production to defeat the Axis. A new program is being put into effect. It calls for re-examination of all approved projects for construction of new machinery and plants and elimination of all projects no longer needed. This does not mean increased unemployment. It means shifting of workers to other lines of production.

ANOTHER "ABSENTEE" SURVEY

Small plants operated along the "one big family idea" and huge factories where enlightened industrial relations are maintained do not have any "absentee" problems. That is the conclusion of a committee of representatives of management, labor and the public which has just completed an investigation of Milwaukee plants. It found that absenteeism ranged from about one-half of 1 per cent up to 12.99 per cent, with an average of 4.95 per cent. Sickness is responsible for about 60 per cent of the layoffs.

About Union Status of Foremen

Pertaining to the status of foremen in collective bargaining processes, the bureau of labor statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, has prepared a mimeographed bulletin (which you may get if you ask for it). It reports:

1. Separate organization by supervisory groups is found in maritime and railroad industries and in the postal service—some independent, others affiliated with A.F.L. or C.I.O., either as autonomous internationals or as part of international unions. Recently, independent unions of foremen have been set up in mass production industries.

2. Foremen membership in unions and inclusion of foremen under agreements covering production workers operates in the printing and building trades, in metal trades operating on craft basis, in many railroad trades, and among teamsters, longshoremen and others.

3. Exclusion of foremen and supervisors from membership in unions of mass production workers is the general rule in steel, automobile, electrical manufacturing, rubber and clothing, except that some contracts include "working" foremen and gang leaders.

The pamphlet covers recent developments in the U. S. as well as practice among British trade unions. The appendix of the bulletin gives constitutional provisions of unions relating to foremen.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 was held at the Labor Temple, last Sunday.

"Forty-Year" I.T.U. membership emblems were presented to John F. Garvey, Homer Hudelson, and Joseph P. Baker. . . . The pension application of James Gearty, was approved. James ("Jim") is still confined at home by illness. He is a charter member of No. 18. . . . Last April, No. 18 had attained its forty-second-year milestone, and for fifteen years non-affiliated with the M.T.D.U. . . . The excellent reports of officers show the union to be "in the pink of condition," both financially and as to morale. . . . Generous donations from members for the Red Cross War Fund were reported by officers. . . . Contribution of 50 cents per member with May dues for the Endowment Fund of the Printers Home was sanctioned. This fund has grown noticeably in the past five years through contributions from the I.T.U. membership. . . . Retroactive pay has been received by most newspaper members—approximately four months—with much of same invested in War Bonds.

Members of the California Physicians' Service and the Hospital Service of California were pleased to receive an announcement by Joseph P. Bailey, secretary-treasurer, of fine additional service, now provided by the hospital service at no additional cost. . . . Two official communications, one from the M.T.D.U. representatives, composed of President Martin, Vice-President Glicker, Secretary-Treasurer C. Weaver, President Stewart of St. Louis, and Barrows of Atlanta union, were read and filed, without debate. These communications requested a delegate be sent to the proponents' convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on June 8, 9 and 10, to discuss the question of organizing a mailers' international union. The M.T.D.U. committee appeared before the I.T.U. executive council last March. They petitioned the council to either sponsor giving the M.T.D.U. \$250,000 with permission to withdraw from the I.T.U., or, place five mailer representatives on the I.T.U. payroll and set up a mailers' bureau at headquarters. Their "modest" requests were unanimously rejected by the executive council.

Noble Larson deposited a traveler.

Mary L. Barbrack, wife of "Al" Barbrack, foreman of the *Shopping News*, is loud in praise of the service provided by the union hospital service for her recent operation and convalescence.

AUTO'S "LIFE SPAN"

The life span of motor vehicles during the past decade has increased by one-third, reports the California State Automobile Association. This increase is due to the better made vehicles, an improvement in the diet of gasoline and oil, and finer highways over which they are operated.

Winning the War

To win the War at the earliest possible moment is the ambition of every person in these United States. ★ The Banks are putting their shoulders to the wheel! ★ It is the opinion of the Banks that the most valuable contribution they can make is in the promotion and sale to the public of War Bonds. ★ This they have been doing with outstanding success throughout the past year. ★ We are proud to be playing an important part in this vital undertaking.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, May 14, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Street Carmen, Division 518, Matt Gibbons, Robert Lennon, Motor Coach Employees No. 1225, Harry C. Eagan, Joseph F. Morrison. Upholsterers No. 28, J. P. Ritchie, M. L. Harris.

Report of the Organizing Committee—No meeting held.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, dated May 6, 1943. Congressman Rolph, acknowledging our letter inclosing copy of resolution regarding repeal of poll tax. The following unions indorsed the War Manpower Plan and Operating Manual: Coopers No. 65, Barbers No. 148. Operating Engineers No. 64, announcing that they have secured a closed shop agreement with the Universal Rubber Company, and all matters in controversy have been settled satisfactorily. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor dated May 11 and 18.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the American Red Cross War Fund: Theatrical Employees No. B-18, \$100; Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, \$250 (second payment on their pledge of \$2500); Coopers No. 65, \$48.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman, Tenth Regional War Labor Board, announcing hearings on the question of "substandards of living" as used by the President in Executive Order 9328, to be held in San Francisco on Friday, May 21, and in Los Angeles on Wednesday, May 26. Harry Lundeborg, secretary-treasurer, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, stating that their union is conducting a training school for sailors and if there are any of our members who have had seaman's experience and wish to go to sea, please contact the Sailors' Union at 59 Clay street. Cooks Union No. 44, inclosing report of the Bay Area Nutrition in Industry Committee, covering their recent survey of lunches sold to Bay Area shipyard workers. Two communications were received from William Green, president, American Federation of Labor. The first called upon the officers and members of central bodies and state federations of labor to join with other official and civic groups in the observance of "I Am An American Day" (May 16). The second communication stated a tremendous drive has been made by the enemies of organized labor and by reactionary groups to secure enactment of anti-labor legislation by state legislatures this year. In the states of Texas, Arkansas, South Dakota, Idaho, Kansas and Colorado, highly objectionable anti-labor legislation has been enacted into law. The general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, Judge Padway, was directed to analyze these bills, particularly those which had been enacted into law. President Green specifically directs that all unions functioning in the states named refrain from complying with these laws until a court of last resort has passed on the validity of said statutes. Motion was made that the Council indorse

the position of the American labor movement in opposition to anti-labor legislation and that the officers be instructed to prepare a suitable letter along the lines of the letter from the American Federation of Labor; concurred in.

Resolution: A resolution was submitted by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, requesting that we oppose H. R. 2428, which permits the unrestricted migration of Chinese to the United States, and H. R. 2429 which would repeal all of the Chinese Exclusion Acts; also that we oppose H. R. 1832, which would provide for the naturalization of non-American-born Chinese. Motion made to adopt; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, May 10, 1943.) In dealing with the resolution submitted by Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791, your committee discussed the contents very carefully and submit the following resolution and recommend its adoption by the Council:

Whereas, It is generally recognized that the present transportation muddle in San Francisco is causing the waste of a tremendous number of man-hours that should be spent in war production, and is a drag on our entire war effort; and

Whereas, Rapid, convenient transportation is essential if San Francisco is to make its fullest contribution to the winning of the war; and

Whereas, The voters of San Francisco have rejected for the fourth time the purchase of the dilapidated properties of the Market Street Railway Company; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby call upon the representatives of the three street railway systems to establish a single fare, universal transfer, and the joint operation of all existing facilities, with the protection of the present conditions of the street railway workers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the president of this Council be empowered to appoint a Committee on Street Car Transportation to make a survey and report to this Council on this subject; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the offices of the Mayor of San Francisco, the Public Utilities Commission, the Board of Supervisors, the two private companies, and to the press.

Owing to the present war situation and the working-around-the-clock seven days a week of so many of our people, your committee recommends that there be no Labor Day celebration this year. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Laundry Workers—Have not as yet adjusted their differences with the Mark Hopkins hotel. Production and Aeronautical Machinists, Lodge 1327—Outlined their dispute with the California metal trades and their attempt to get equal pay for women who perform the same amount of work as the men whom they replace; they are now dealing with the War Manpower Commission and War Labor Board in this connection. This local also reported that they donated \$150 to the National Federation of the Blind. Federation of Teachers—Reported they have received an increase in wages amounting to approximately \$200 a year; thanked the officers of the Council for their assistance. Elevator Operators—Thanked the Council for assistance in their War Bond drive; sold \$40,000,000 in Stamps and Bonds. Window Cleaners—Reported that the War Labor Board has acted on their application for wage adjustment and granted them 70 cents per day increase, making an increase from \$8.50 to \$9.20 per day, retroactive to November 1, 1942. Ship Fitters No. 9—Commended the *American Labor Citizen* for presenting true picture of situation in shipyards, thereby setting an example for the metropolitan daily press.

President Shelley gave a brief outline of the recent legislative session and presented the highlights regarding the history of some of the most vicious anti-labor legislation. He urged the delegates to communicate with the Governor, requesting him to veto the following bills which are before him for his signature.

Calls for Full-Time Work On the Coming Holidays

Full-time regular schedules of work in essential war industries over the May 30-31 and July 4-5 weekends are called for by War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson in a statement urging that wherever feasible the traditional civic observances of Memorial Day and Independence Day should be held on Sunday.

"The capture of Bizerte and Tunis shows that the weight of United Nations' total war effort is bringing magnificent results on the field of battle. We must work all the harder to take full advantage of the victories that the fighting men of our country and our Allies are winning," he said.

Advice to Auto Owners, Operators

If you are the registered owner of a motor vehicle or a licensed operator and have changed your address you should notify the State Department of Motor Vehicles at once. Officials of the Department point out that the Vehicle Code requires notification within ten days of any change of address in order that the records may be kept up to date. Forms for giving notification may be obtained at any of the several offices maintained by the Department throughout the State.

Persons who have sold their vehicles also are advised they should notify the Department of the name of the owner in order to avoid embarrassment and possible liability.

Persons who have completed payments on vehicles should notify the Department, forwarding the old registration card and certificate of ownership with a fee of \$1 in order that the proper transfer may be made and noted in the records.

The proper address should be on file with the Department so that the proper persons may be notified immediately in case of accident or other emergency.

CANTEEN BUILT BY UNION FUNDS

Service men passing through Portland will be provided with a convenient spot to rest and procure meals without charge as the result of a \$15,000 contribution to the Red Cross by Local 235 of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters (A.F.L.). The money will be used to erect a building in the Union Station to house a Red Cross canteen and a U.S.O. lounge.

ture within the next few days: A. B. 347, "Agricultural Labor" definition applied to Unemployment Insurance Act, which will take about 100,000 workers out from under provisions of the unemployment insurance law. S. B. 1026, eliminates hospital workers from the protection of the Unemployment Insurance Act. S. B. 993, re-organizes the Unemployment Insurance Commission and eliminates the tri-partite representation now required by the law; abolishes the present Commission and office of executive director. A. B. 1544, eliminates golf club caddies and insurance salesmen from the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The president introduced Rev. Father Phillip Land of Seattle, who is visiting San Francisco, looking over the field here with an eye toward establishing labor schools. The Jesuit Order has a program of education for labor, for the purpose of training those interested in labor for good and intelligent membership or leadership. These schools have proved fairly successful in the East, and Father Land asks the co-operation of labor in this area if and when the schools are established here.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Receipts, \$3438.50; disbursements, \$1687.66.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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N.L.R.B. Ruling on Unions Of Supervisory Employees

The National Labor Relations Board has declined to recognize units of supervisory employees as appropriate for collective bargaining.

That decision will be variously interpreted by employers. It is important enough so that we will quote passages of the decision. But behind the legal language lie implications which need simplification. What workers need to know is this:

1. The N.L.R.B. will not certify a union of foremen or other supervisory employees as an appropriate collective bargaining unit.

2. While the board will not protect such a unit from unfair labor practices on the part of the employer, the individual supervisor may go to the board for such protection.

Must Stand on Own Feet

3. There is nothing in the decision (or in the law) to stop supervisory employees from forming a union and bargaining collectively with the employer, but such a union *must stand on its own feet*, without government protection, just as unions had to stand on their own feet before the Wagner Act was passed. The N.L.R.B. will not force an employer to bargain.

4. Craft unions which include foremen in their memberships are not necessarily forced to relinquish such members. It depends upon whether they can convince the employers in each case. But the N.L.R.B. will not protect a union in any jurisdiction it may claim over foremen and it will not include foremen as members of the union in a certification process.

No Man's Land Set Up

In other words, the National Labor Relations Board has established a "No Man's Land" for the relations between foremen and employers "on the ground that such unit would result in disrupting managerial and production techniques and might have a coercive effect upon the rank-and-file of employees."

Take the case of the United Mine Workers and their demand that mine foremen become members of the union. The board tells the employers, in effect, that they will not be forced to comply with the demand of John L. Lewis. But if the employers choose to comply with the demand, the law will not prevent it.

Because this is now "No Man's Land," both employers and unions will find it wise to watch their step. Employers may get into trouble if they decide to ignore their foremen's organizations. Their economic power may be considerable in a pinch, especially if other unions should decide to give them sympathetic or other support.

Present Contracts Protected

The board's ruling was handed down in the case of the Maryland Drydock Company, Baltimore, and a C.I.O. union which sought to represent temporary supervisors, working leaders, and leaders, either in the same unit to which subordinate employees belonged, or in separate units. Quoting from the decision:

"We recognize that the practice of various craft unions, notably in the printing and maritime trades, has been to admit foremen to membership and to include them under collective agreements. This practice arose long before the adoption of the National Labor Relations Act and operates quite independently of the sanction of its provisions. While it may be assumed that the long history of union affiliation by foremen engaged in these crafts has brought accommodation by both employers and employees, the board has almost invariably excluded foremen

from bargaining units even in these trades. In so doing, however, we have not intended, and we do not now intend to disrupt the rights which such supervisors may have obtained under collective agreements.

"The legislative history of the National Labor Relations Act indicates that the conditions which prevailed in the mass production industries were the primary factors which led to its enactment. In these industries it was traditionally recognized by all parties that the interests of foremen lay predominantly with the management groups. We are of the opinion that in the present stage of industrial administration and employee self-organization, the establishment of bargaining units composed of supervisors exercising substantial managerial authority will impede the processes of collective bargaining, disrupt established managerial and production techniques, and militate against effectuation of the policies of the Act.

"While it may be conceded that the question is close, we are not longer convinced that from the mere determination that a supervisor is an employee it follows that supervisors may constitute appropriate bargaining units. Such a theory seems logically to impel the conclusion that all employees not specifically omitted from this subsection fall also within Section 9 (b). The board would then have to hold in each case that the highest corporate officials, including even presidents and general managers, were entitled to be included in appropriate collective bargaining units, since everyone associated with a corporation, except the stockholders and the board of directors, is an employee. Such a construction of the Act ignores the fact that it was passed against the background of an industrial society in which the vast majority of business enterprises are conducted in the corporate form."

Intimidation of School Teachers

In an article in the May issue of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Union Teacher*, official publication of Local 279 of the American Federation of Teachers, Irvin R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the teachers' international union, points out that public school teachers are practically compelled by school officials to join non-union organizations.

In many public school districts non-union closed shops actually are created by superintendents and principals who demand that the teachers join organizations which are usually controlled by the "bosses" themselves rather than by the classroom teachers. Many superintendents display with great pride certificates indicating that their teachers are "100 per cent" in non-union teachers' organizations.

Any teacher who refuses to join the organization recommended by the superintendent usually receives a call from the superintendent (or principal) who uses the authority of his position to compel the teacher to join.

Oppose Bills Affecting Exclusion of Orientals

The following resolution, referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council appearing on another page, was adopted by that body at its meeting held last Friday evening. The resolution had been forwarded to the local central body after having been introduced in and adopted by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council:

Whereas, The question of the use of Oriental labor in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states of America, which was made possible in the early days of the West because of the lack of any regulations or restrictions against Oriental migration to the United States, had resulted in a type of civil warfare; and

Whereas, It was impossible at that time, and would now be impossible, for American workers to compete with coolie labor such as came from China and which did come from Japan; and

Whereas, The pioneers of the trade union movement on the Pacific Coast unceasingly fought the Oriental menace as it was presented in their time until Oriental exclusion became a reality, which at this date to set aside would be a travesty of justice, as well as an undeserved end to the work of those founders of the trade union movement of the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, The American labor movement and the American people have the utmost affection for the Chinese people in their heroic struggle for the right to live in their own country under their own laws—which is finding expression in the splendid and aggressive resistance now being exhibited against the Axis powers, and which has resulted in not only arousing the admiration of the American people, but has prompted them to give the Chinese every assistance possible. However, there still remains the outstanding fact that the Oriental does not and can not live on the same plan as Americans, and if they were allowed to migrate to America unrestricted they could not help but be used to beat down the American standard of living, particularly in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, where they would first come; and

Whereas, Representative Dickstein, chairman of the House committee on immigration and naturalization, has introduced in the House two bills, known as H. R. 2428 and H. R. 2429, the first of these to permit the unrestricted migration of Chinese to the United States, and H. R. 2429, which would repeal all of the Chinese Exclusion Acts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Los Angeles Central Labor Council that we emphatically and positively stand opposed to the purpose of both these bills; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Council oppose H. R. 1832, which would provide for the naturalization of non-American-born Chinese; and be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be called to the attention of the central labor councils on the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states with the request that they take similar action; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the congressmen from the State of California, the two United States Senators from this State, and to the press.

People who drive as if they owned the earth will soon own six feet of it, observes the California Highway Patrol.

- SAFEWAY -

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Nutritional Value of Box Lunches in the Shipyards

[As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page ten of this issue, the following report was submitted at the last meeting of the Council by its committee which made a survey of eating facilities in Bay Area shipyards. This report is an addition to that previously presented by the committee (summarized in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION), but the facts disclosed in the survey were not available to the committee at the time of submitting its original report.]

The Nutrition in Industry Committee of the Alameda County Nutrition Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Gordon Monfort, recently discovered, while conducting a concessionaire lunch box survey, that many shipyard concessionaires were anxious to learn how to improve, correct or supplement the war-time lunches sold to Bay Area shipyard workers.

Methods Used in Survey

The Nutrition in Industry Committee examined ninety box lunches sold by concessionaires, March 22 through March 25, and April 6 through April 8. Each lunch was removed from its labeled package, given a number, and submitted to the committee for rating. One number was reserved for each lunch put up by the same lunch box company on successive days. After the lunches had been scored daily, they were rated on a weekly basis. They were then identified and letters of recommendations and suggestions were sent to each company from whom a fair sample had been submitted. At least six lunches for the company was judged a fair sample.

Ratings were made on a basis of nutritional value 75 per cent and general appearance 25 per cent. A good mid-shift lunch should, the committee contended, include one-third of the daily requirements of calories, protein, calcium, iron and Vitamins A, B complex, and C.

Majority Found Inadequate

The majority of these surveyed lunches were inadequate, because of low protein, due to poor sandwich fillings; low vitamin content, due to lack of milk, fresh fruits and vegetables; and low caloric intake, often due to insufficient quantity of food.

The conclusion, as stated by the committee after the completion of the survey, was: "Caloric intake has only a slight relationship to nutritional adequacy, because the lunch may be exceptionally high in caloric value and exceptionally low in nutritional adequacy. Calories are stressed for shipyard workers, because hard-working men and women require high caloric intake for energy plus an adequate intake of required nutrients." Typical examples of lunches surveyed are as follows:

Poor Lunch—1 apple, white bread (six slices), 3 very thin slices baloney (1½ oz.), 1 teaspoon mayonnaise, 1 fried pie.

Good Lunch—3 sandwiches (2 whole wheat) (1 spread peanut butter, 1 spread cheese, 1 egg sandwich); raw vegetable, carrots; 1 orange; 1 pint milk; 1 piece cake.

Breakfasts of Workers

The Nutrition in Industry Committee of the Alameda County Nutrition Council under the chairmanship of Gordon W. Monfort, disclosed from a recent survey that 63.9 per cent of the breakfasts of work-

ers in a Bay Area war industry were poor, or omitted entirely; 21.9 per cent were fair, and 14.2 per cent were good.

The Committee on Nutrition in Industry circulated questionnaires among the workers, asking the questions: (1) Did you have breakfast this morning? and (2) Which of the following items did you have (fruit, cereal, snail, doughnut, toast, egg, bacon, milk or coffee)?

The Nutrition in Industry Committee, when judging the 552 answers that were turned in, maintained the following standards: An adequate breakfast is one that contains at least two of these items: Fruit, milk, cereal, egg, and additional food to supply at least 500 calories. A fair breakfast contains one of the above-mentioned items and approaches adequacy in caloric value. A poor breakfast consists of either no food or a combination similar to coffee and doughnuts.

Can You Aid at Pearl Harbor?

Pearl Harbor needs help! Volunteers from a score of skilled trades are being called upon for service at the nation's great naval base in the Pacific. So urgent is the need, the Navy is paying all expenses of men competent in their individual skills to keep the Pacific fleet "Fit to Fight."

The work is of utmost importance to naval success. Needed are men who can make the trip from the mainland alone and remain at Pearl Harbor for 18 months. The trades include aircraft fabric workers, aircraft mechanics (general), and aircraft mechanics (motors).

If you are a skilled worker in one of the trades listed and want a part in one of America's most essential civilian war service jobs, the Government urges you to secure full information and application forms from U. S. Civil Service local secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, or from the nearest Civil Service regional office.

THE AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME

A Census Bureau report reveals that the average 1939 income of American families was only \$1,231. In five Southern States the average fell to the pitiable level of \$443, with Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina having the blackest records.

Railway Clerks' Banner Protects Quarter Million

The recent convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, held in St. Louis, was the largest in the union's history. President George M. Harrison reported that in the four years since the organization's last convention membership had increased 40 per cent to a new high of a quarter million. Twenty-five years ago the union had only 6000 members.

Nearly 99 per cent of the mileage of Class I carriers is now covered by signed agreements with the Clerks. Only 2900 miles of Class I roads and only 1300 workers in the Brotherhood's class or craft on these carriers remain unrepresented, and these are expected to be enrolled before long.

Since the last convention, 81 more carriers and railroad-owned properties were brought under contract with the Brotherhood.

These and many other phenomenal advances were made known to the delegates in the officers' reports. Significantly, the documents also contain thirty pages of the most minute details of the organization's finances—one more convincing refutation of the slander by labor-haters that unions keep their finances a secret from members.

LOST HER BEARINGS

Having extended her visit longer than she had intended, an old English lady was going home after dark—and the blackout was on. Presently, in spite of all her care, she bumped into a dimly-seen man, and they both crashed on the pavement. At once the man was all apologies. "So sorry," he murmured. "Careless of me. Let me help you up. So sorry." "Never mind all that," returned the old lady, curtly. Will you please tell me which way I was facing before I was knocked down."

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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